

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Mr. Sargent advocated the resolutions, and denounced the sanguinary character of the President's policy.

Mr. Beck also supported the resolutions, and criticized severely the action of Admirals Godon and Davis.

Mr. Davis regretted the necessity of voting on the resolution censuring Admirals Godon and Davis, but said that he could not vote without approving their conduct, and he could not in his heart say that he did approve it.

Mr. Porter, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that the resolution had been drawn very mild by the committee, and did not amount to a censure on any naval officer.

The language was that these officers had failed to discharge their duty, and assumed the right to discharge their duty for the fault of the Navy Department, and it was against the policy of the department that the Committee on Foreign Affairs protested most solemnly.

On that point he quoted from the testimony of Admiral Foxhall, who said that the committee had disregarded the advice of United States Ministers, and were not to be governed by it unless they had instructions from the Navy Department.

He also quoted the following paragraph from Admiral Porter's testimony: "We look upon it that a minister is sent abroad to preserve peace, and not to make war; and naval officers having so much intercourse with the world consider that they are perhaps as well informed about diplomatic matters as persons who have spent most of their lives in the study of the law."

There persons are educated for the diplomatic profession, and a British naval officer in many cases is put under the orders of the minister.

It is clear we have a very different view of the power, the Navy Department would instruct the admirals at that point to co-operate with the minister in that particular case, but in no other case."

Mr. Banks went on to say that the committee did not censure Admiral Godon or Admiral Davis, but censured the practice and policy of the Navy Department, which set itself up against the State Department and against the Government of the country.

He spoke in support of the resolution.

Mr. Maynard offered an additional resolution, censuring Fleet Captain Ramsey and Lieutenant Commander Kirtland, for going to the camp of Lopez and acting with the Indians who executed false confessions from Bliss and Masterman, an act in which they were guilty of a grave offense, dishonoring to the American navy and to the country, and for which they merit the censure of the House.

He spoke in support of the resolution.

Mr. Farnsworth offered an additional resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to institute proceedings by court of inquiry or court martial for the trial of Admirals Godon and Davis for the offenses described in the report.

He said that if these officers had only carried out the order of their chief, then these resolutions should not be passed, no matter how mild they were. They should be even mildly censured, but should be commended for doing their duty.

Mr. Wood referred to the whole matter as a mere controversy between individuals, and argued that the whole trouble grew out of the Government's failure to cover the relations between the diplomatic and naval officers of the Government. Under these circumstances he did not wish the House to pass resolutions on either party. If the officers of the navy had done wrong they should be court-martialed; but for the House of Representatives to act as a court of inquiry and publish naval officers without having all the testimony and facts before them was wrong in principle and dangerous in practice. He was therefore in favor of having the whole subject on the table, and he hoped the House would take that course.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales 2400 bales upland at 15c. Orleans at 15 1/2c. Flour active, but unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls. of the best quality of the law covering Corn farmer; sales 34,000 bushels new mixed Western at 75c; Oats farmer; sales 19,000 bushels new mixed Western at 45c. Pork steady; sales 1,000 barrels; sales 1,100 casks; sales 1,200 casks; sales 1,300 casks.

THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

7 PER CENT. GOLD First Mortgage Bonds,

Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Missouri R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, } Trustees, CHARLES L. FROST, }

The bonds are issued at \$20.00 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds.

The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago as well as, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrants us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors, as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fall to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twentys at present prices return only 4 1/2 per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 7 1/2 per cent, and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rates of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL STREET, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO., BARTER & HOWARD, KURTZ & BROS., BOWEN & FOX, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, THOS. A. BIDDLE & CO., WEL FAINTER & CO., GLENDENING, DAVIS & CO., C. D. DIVILLIERS, EMORY, BENSON & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.

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THIRD EDITION

The Illinois Revenue Troubles.

Orville Grant Interviewed

Republicanism in Delaware.

Railway Accidents in the South.

LATER FROM EUROPE

The Battle of the Seine.

FROM EUROPE.

Particulars of the Battle on the Seine.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—(Special to the New York Evening Telegram.)—A despatch from Havre of January 5, morning, confirms the despatch already published of a great battle on the left bank of the Seine. The battle was of a very fierce and sanguinary character, and lasted several hours, but as far as can be ascertained no decided advantage was gained. The loss of the Prussians was very heavy and the French troops showed remarkable spirit and daring.

FROM THE WEST.

Orville Grant Interviewed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The Republican this morning gives an interview with Orville Grant concerning the charges against Supervisor Bloomfield and Collector Jussen, preferred in a private letter telegraphed from Washington to the Cincinnati Commercial. While acknowledging that he wrote a similar letter, he says that he is not sure that he is not the author of the letter, and the injury done to those officers, whom he now fully exonerates.

He says:—"When that letter was written I was misled and prejudiced against both gentlemen. I have since found that I did not rightly understand the matter at all, and I write not long since a letter to the President expressing my regret for having unintentionally prejudiced him against honorable men and good officers. The President has enough to worry him without the injury done to those officers, whom he now fully exonerates."

Mr. Grant very frankly apologizes to Bloomfield and Jussen, who are regarded here by Republicans as highly honorable, who are also regarded by the President's retention of these men in office is so well explained. In reply to a question by the reporter that the President would be much annoyed over the publication of the letter, Mr. Grant said: "Yes, of course he will, but that annoys me more than my own personal feelings in the matter. My near relation to the President has always up to this time kept me out of even meddling with political matters. As I said before, I am a plain business man and know nothing about politics. The President has enough to worry him without having me dragged into public notice. I am very sorry for the whole thing."

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Railroad Accident in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 6.—The officers of the various railroads here, after an inspection of the late railroad disaster, publish a card exonerating the officers of the road from all blame as to the breaking of the axle could not have been foreseen. All the wounded are doing well, and it is believed they will all recover.

Accident on the Mississippi Central.

Another accident occurred to the express train for New Orleans on the Mississippi Central Railroad south of Grenada last night, caused by the train running off the track. Three cars were crushed. Louis Marble, the engineer, was severely and probably fatally injured. The fireman was also injured, but the passengers fortunately escaped.

Prisoners Sentenced.

During the term of the Circuit Court just ended, fifteen persons were sentenced to the penitentiary, the aggregate of whose terms is seventy-eight years. One man named Horace Crawford, convicted of murder in the first degree, was sentenced for life.

FROM DELAWARE.

A Renegade Republican.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 6.—At the regular meeting of the City Council held last evening, George W. Ames, a Republican member, was nominated for Superintendent of the Water Works by the Democrats; and by means of voting for himself with the Democrats in opposition to the Republicans, was elected. Walter thereupon voted with the Democrats to resign the office, and a Paid Fire Department, which had been recently passed by a strict party vote when the Republicans only had a majority of one.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET OF YESTERDAY.

From the Herald.

The disbursement of currency by the Sub-Treasurer in payment for the bonds purchased yesterday, as well as the daily increasing reserve of the banks, led to considerable relaxation in the money market, but the change was in one rather than in rates. Seven gold, was paid early in the day, but the business of the day was generally at seven, currency. Towards 3 o'clock large balances were suddenly offered at as low as six per cent., but without takers, as accounts had been made up early. Among the Government dealers the rate was six to seven per cent.

"Commercial paper was dull and buyers manifested more caution, owing to the recent suspension of Messrs. Gardner, Bacon & Co., a prominent and reputedly wealthy commission merchant, and reports of further failures in Boston and Chicago. The Evening Telegram of to-night says:—"The failure of Gardner, Bacon & Co. is the subject of much discussion in Wall street circles to-day, and excites considerable surprise, as the firm was thought to be wealthy. It is stated that their present embarrassment is one of the consequences of the suspension of the Ames Plough Company, and of kindred operations in Utah Pacific, the part of the senior partner, which produced the failure of Oakes Ames. They were intimately associated in business, and ex-Governor Gardner is a director of the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad, which is now endeavoring to negotiate a loan of \$500,000 in the London market. The conviction is freely expressed that the firm will come out all right, the senior partner, it is further said, having large sums invested in various dry goods concerns in New York."

"Foreign exchange was firmer, and at the close sterling was quoted 109 and 109 1/2 for prime bankers' sixty-day bills and 109 1/2 for sight."

Government list, despite a sharp improvement in the last quotations of the European market, was heavy and prices gradually settled down 1/2 per cent. At the close the market fell 1/2 per cent.

The gold market was stagnant, even the sale of the Government treasury falling to arouse more than transitory interest. The bids were twenty-two in number for a total of \$5,500,500 in gold at 110 1/2 to 110 3/4. The award was made at 110 1/2 to 110 3/4. The market was generally dull its activity was intensified, if the expression be permitted, by the absence of to-day's London quotations, the cable again failing to work. The only prices were 110 1/2 and 110 3/4.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEWSBOYS.

Annual Report of the Managers of the Newsboys' Home.

We have received an advance copy of the annual report of the Managers of the Newsboys' Home Association. As this worthy enterprise has been in operation one year only, we present the report in full, as follows:—"The Newsboys' Home Association was incorporated by an act of Assembly approved the 14th of April, 1869, and was organized on the 1st of following May. Its object was to provide for the education and protecting such newsboys, and other friendly boys of Philadelphia, as may voluntarily place themselves under its care and protection. It has power to appropriate any of its wards who are over the age of fifteen years, at their own request, on such conditions as may be approved by the Orphans' Court.

"The Association purchased the property No. 915 Locust street, at a cost of \$2500, of which \$2000 was paid in cash, and the balance secured by mortgage. The enlargement of the house, and the introduction of suitable bath-rooms, and the necessary heating and cooking apparatus, was completed in addition to the first outfit, about \$1000. It is now furnished with everything required for a comfortable home, capable of accommodating fifty permanent boarders. In anticipation of the future needs of the association, the adjoining property was subsequently purchased for \$1000, which was paid in cash, and the balance secured by mortgage. This property is now leased to the city for school purposes. We refer to the Treasurer's report for a full account of receipts and disbursements.

"The Home was opened on the 1st of December, 1869, and all boys applied for admission under the age of eighteen years were received, without regard to their occupations. School was opened every night in the week except on Sundays. A Sunday-school organized and placed under the charge of competent and experienced teachers. A morning home was provided daily, and a home was thus furnished in which a boy could live decently and very comfortably, with the benefit of a night-school and Sunday-school. During the year ending on the 30th of November, nine thousand eight hundred beds were occupied in the house. The rate of board has recently been increased to 25 cents a day. The receipts from this source fall far short of the expenses, as was expected.

"The experience and observation of a few months satisfied the managers of the necessity of excluding boys over a certain age, who, if not otherwise were incorrigibly vicious, and their evil example tended to the corruption of others, who were yet susceptible of good influences. For the sake of the boys of the age of twelve years, with exceptions founded upon good behavior.

"At present we have twenty-six wards in the house, whose ages range from nine to sixteen years. The larger number of these have been with us ever since the house was opened. They came to us voluntarily, from nurseries of vice and crime; some of them orphans, others abandoned or neglected, and some from the streets and destitute and friendless. One brave boy, a bootblack, thirteen years of age, rescued his little brother, four years younger, from the hands of a man who had kidnapped him. The boy earns not only his own living, but pays the board of his orphan brother, and sends him to a public school, which he attends with regularity for nearly a year. The young hero who is thus struggling with adversity, and leading his child brother to the path of duty, spends two hours in diligent study before retiring to rest. Another boy, about nine years of age, is supported in the same way to a public school. A third brother a few years older, who is not an inmate of the Home, but pays his board promptly and cheerfully every week, and is a member of the church.

"A boy twelve years of age has placed himself under our care, who has three older brothers in jail and another in the House of Refuge. The father, who never before had a friend in the world, is now striving with all his might to earn an honest living.

"A boy acquitted of a charge of burglary some months ago has ever since been one of our wards, having no other home or friend. It has been observed that he has been in the habit of kneeling without first kneeling at his bedside in prayer. By his good conduct he has won the confidence and respect of the managers. Nearly all of our boys have now voluntarily suspended their street occupations on Sundays.

"Other interesting incidents might be given to assure our contributors that the bread which they have cast upon the waters has not been lost. It may be remarked generally, that the boys now in our charge have greatly improved in their moral and physical habits. They are not permitted to leave the house after the evening meal, which is served between six and seven o'clock, and are thus protected from many temptations to which they were formerly exposed. They cheerfully submit to discipline, are interested in their studies, and are becoming more and more earnest in their efforts to improve their condition in life. We have had no untoward results of our undertaking, and we feel that with renewed energy, and we leave it with you and with others to say whether the means to that end shall be provided.

"Society is responsible for the condition of these boys. It legitimates the business of making drunkards, which is done as rapidly as it can be done by any other. The peace and dignity of the Commonwealth are offended by it only when the person engaged in it fails to pay fifty dollars for the privilege of being drunk. The State gives him a license to sell his poisonous mixtures every day in the year, and to send his customers to the hospital, and to ruin the children, penniless and drunk. Here is the main source of all pauperism and crime, and here the apology for a class of boys who, from this association, seek the sympathy and help of the community.

"It should be remembered that the children who are thus driven to the streets, are the offspring of the haunts of depravity which abound in a great city constitute the growing crop of criminals which is ripening for the gallows. The good grow on, and another and a larger will succeed, unless it can be transplanted in some better soil before it is too late. The constant care and attention may improve its character. This is the task which we have now begun—the task of transplanting. We appreciate the difficulties of our undertaking, but we feel that they may be overcome, if a more general interest in the work can be awakened. We invite our contributors to visit the institution whenever they may feel so inclined, and ascertain for themselves the results of the Christian benevolence.

"Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1870." CHARLES GIBBONS, President.

The officers of the institution for the current year are the following:— President—Charles Gibbons, No. 122 South Third street.

Vice-Presidents—W. G. Moorhead, No. 114 South Third street; Edward S. Buckley, No. 208 South Third street; and I. V. Williamson, No. 24 Bank street.

Treasurer—Frank H. Clark, No. 25 South Third street.

Secretary—Enoch Lewis, northwest corner of Fifteenth and Market streets.

SPECIAL SALE OF DRY GOODS.—A special sale of fine dry goods is now going on at the store of Cooper & Conrad, S. E. corner of Ninth and Market streets. This firm, after taking an account of stock, that although the sale of dress fabrics has been unprecedentedly large, there is still a large surplus on hand, which they want to sell immediately. To do this they have marked down many dress goods to prices much less in currency than they would cost in gold. The sale will be continued until the entire winter stock is converted into money. A price list of some of the goods will be found in another column.

MEMBERSHIP UNDER THE NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT.—This morning the Secretary of the Fire Commission began the distribution of blank forms of applications for membership under the new Fire Department. Judging from the number who applied and took applications away for signature, we should say that the Commissioners will have ample opportunities for the selection of competent men. About five hundred positions are open under the new regime for the benefit of this city.

HARNESS.—At an early hour this morning a couple of negroes were arrested at Thirtieth and Chestnut streets, having in their possession a bag marked G. & W. containing a set of double harness. The articles were ascertained to have been stolen from a house on West Chester road. The accused were sent to prison by Alderman Randall.

LARCENY OF A COAT.—Richard Brown, a colored man, yesterday snatched a coat from the front of a store at Second and South streets. He was pursued, captured, and Alderman Lutz sent him to prison.

MEETING OF THE BAR IN REFERENCE TO THE DEATH OF JOHN BRODHEAD, ESQ.

A meeting of the members of the Philadelphia bar, to take action on the death of John Brodhead, Esq., was held at one o'clock to-day in the United States District Court room.

Mr. Brodhead died on Tuesday last at Port Jervis, New York, in the 48th year of his age. He was a native of Pike county, in this State, and was admitted to the bar in this city. He did not pursue the practice of law, but engaged in other business. Between the years 1858 and 1868 he was President of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, during which time he did much to establish and advance the prosperity of that road. Mr. Brodhead was at one time the nominee of his party for City Council, and was defeated. He was also the nominee for City Treasurer, and was defeated at the polls by Mr. Bumm. In 1860 he was a candidate for Congress against Hon. E. Joy Morris and Hon. Henry M. Fuller, in the old Second District of New Jersey, but was unsuccessful, and Mr. Brodhead received the next highest vote. Mr. Brodhead was largely engaged in the lumbering business on a large tract of timber land in Sullivan county, New York, inherited from his father.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. George Northrop, who called Mr. Richard Vaux to the chair. Messrs. Wister and Barger acted as Secretaries. The President stated the object of the meeting briefly.

Messrs. Northrop, Mann, and Judge Ludlow were appointed a special committee, who reported a series of resolutions lamenting the loss of the member and condoling with the family on the event.

Mr. Northrop spoke of the good qualities of the deceased, and called Mr. Richard Vaux to the chair. Messrs. Wister and Barger acted as Secretaries. The President stated the object of the meeting briefly.

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